this position, and defended the Sunday laws as they have been construed by the New-York courts as being reasonable and in accordance with the principles of legislation adopted in the various States of In some of the States the laws are the Union. In some of the States the laws are much more strict than in New-York State, and the

ishment for violations of them is more severe. The New-York statutes against Sabbath-breaking are included in several sections of the Penal Code. The general principle on which these laws are enacted is set forth in Section 259, which reads: "The first day of the week being by general consent set apart for rest and religious uses, the law prohibits the doing on that day of certain acts hereinafter specified, which are serious interruptions of the repose and religious liberty of the community." Section 280 declares a violation of the foregoing prohibition to be Sabbath-breaking. Section 263 is: labor on Sunday is prohibited, excepting the works of necessity and charity. In works of necessity or charity is included whatever is needful for the good order, health or comfort of the community. This section is modified by Section 254, by which it is provided that "it is a sufficient defence to prosecution for work or labor on the first day of the week that the defendant uniformly keeps another day of the week as holy time, and does not labor on that day, and that the labor complained of was done in such a manner as not to interrupt or disturb other persons in observing the first day of the week as holy time." Section 25 prohibits shooting, horse-racing, gaming and public sports, and all noises disturbing the peace of the day. Section 266 is in the form usual in many States of the factures and certain employments, except when they are works of necessity, that may be performed on that day in their usual and ordinary manner, so as not to interfere with the repose and religious liberty of the community. Section 267 is: "Sales are prohibited. All manner of public selling or offering for sale of any property on Sunday prohibited, except that articles of food may be sold and supplied at any time before 10 o'clock in the morning, and except also that meals may be sold to be eaten on the premises where sold, or served elsewhere by caterers; and prepared tobacco, in places other than where spirituous or malt liquor ery, drugs, medicine and surgical appliances may be sold in a quiet and orderly manner at any time

Other sections of the same title of the Code forbid the disturbing of religious meetings and prohibit all processions and parades, except funeral processions and those to and from places of worship, in connection with religious services. Provision is made that military funerals shall not interfere with religious services by the noisy playing of bands near church edifices. By Section 267, the performance of tragedy, comedy, ballet, farce, negro minstrelsy, boxing, circus performances and other public shows are forbidden. The service of legal papers on Sunday is also forbidden, and other laws of the State forbid the holding of court and the presentation of notes for payment and other acts of business on Sunday.

PENALTIES FOR SABBATH BREAKING.

The penalty provided for breaking the laws against day is contained in Section 269, which reads: "Sabbath breaking is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$5 and not more than \$10, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding five days, or both; but for a second offence or after, where the party has been previously convicted, it shall be punishable by a fine not less than \$10 and not more than \$20, and imprisonment in a county jail of not less than five days or more than twenty days." These are the principal enactments the New-York State Legislature in reference to the observance of Sunday, except the

of the New-York State legislature in reference to the observance of Sanday, except the provisions allower than the observance of Sanday, except the provisions allower than the observance of Sanday, except the provisions allower than the observance of Sanday, except the provisions allower than the observance of Sanday except the provisions allower than the observance of Sanday except the same than the same

as \$25. The Connecticut law forbidding all labor except works of charity and mercy on Sunday has a penalty of from \$2 to \$30. Louisiana has a strict w against the opening of all shops and stores, except in certain permitted occupations. A fine of from \$25 to \$250 is imposed for violating the law. Maryland punishes labor on Sunday by a fine of \$5, and trade on that day by a fine of from \$20 to \$50 for the first offence. In Missouri the fine for the violation of the law may be as high as \$50. The Oregon law provides a fine of from \$5 to \$50 for disobeying Sunday observance laws, and in Pennsylvania the person convicted must be sentenced to the House of Correction for six days. Texas provides a fine of from \$10 to \$50. Washington a fine of from \$25 to \$100 and West Virginia a fine of not less than \$5. In some of these States the laws are so drawn that few occupations are exempt from the provisions against Sunday labor. The courts of some of the States have been less liberal than those of New-York in construing these enactments.

ONLY ONE DECISION AGAINST IT.

The State of California is the only State in which a decision was made against the constitutionality of the Sunday laws, and that decision was only in force for a few years. It was made when the torious David S. Terry, who was afterward shot while attempting to take the life of Justice Stephen Field, was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Judge Field was then one of the Associate Justices. The case, known as the Ex Parte Newman, was Justice Terry declared in the opinion, in which only one utterance of any other judge was quoted, that the person who had been convicted for selling clothing on Sunday had been improperly convicted, because the statute was unconstitutional. One of the other Judges agreed with him, but Justice Field in a dissenting opinion, written with all the vigor, clearness and learning which have made him one of the most prominent figures in American judicial history, showed that the enactment of the law was within the power of the Legislature, under the undoubted right of that body to pass laws for the preservation of health and promotion of good morals. A few years later, when Judge Terry had left the beach and Judge Field had become Chief Justice, the Sunday law was upheld and the constitutionality of such legislation has never since been questioned.

In some of the decisions of the highest courts of the States, the validity of Sunday observance laws has been upheld on the ground that the Christian religion was a part of the common law of the country, but Judge Field's dissenting opinion in the Newman case, which is generally regarded as

THE SUNDAY LAW AS IT IS,

LIBERAL PROVISIONS OF THE GREAT

TAMMANY BUGABOO.

MANY TIMES CONSTRUED AND UPHELD BY THE
COURTS—THE INTERPRETATION OF

"OUTION AWAY."

The chatge has been made by Democratic oracters in the present political campaign that the "Sunday laws." to the maintenance of control in the present political campaign that the "Sunday laws." to the maintenance of a politic capital in the control is and dependent, from the enjoyment of which the property of the politic politic politics and dependent, from the enjoyment of which the property of the politic politics and dependent from the enjoyment of which the property of the politics from the physical and moral debility which applied to the maintenance of a politic politics." The has been a been week for showalter, of the maintenance of the property of the politics and dependent, from the enjoyment of which the physical and moral debility which applied to the maintenance of the property of the politics and dependent, from the enjoyment of which the physical and moral debility which applied to the maintenance of the property of the politics from the enjoyment of which the physical and moral debility which applied to the maintenance of the physical and moral debility which applied to the maintenance of the property of the politics from the enjoyment of which the physical and moral debility which applied that the physical and moral debility which applied to the maintenance of the physical and moral debility which applied to the maintenance of the physical and moral debility which applied to the maintenance of the physical and moral debility which applied to the maintenance of the physical and moral debility which applied to the maintenance of the physical and moral debility which applied to the maintenance of the physical and moral debility which applied to the maintenance of the physical and moral debility which applied that the physical and moral debility which applied to the maintenance of the physical and moral debility which applied to the physical

in sustaining the legality of such enactments. Mr. Bishop, the leading authority on criminal law, says in a note to Section 439 of his "New Criminal

It is a mistake to suppose that Sabbath-keeping is a thing only of religious observance, or a mere tenet of a sect. There are indeed views as to the manner of observance of the particular day, peculiar to sect; yet the setting apart by the whole community of one day in seven wherein the thoughts of men and their physical activity shall be turned into another than their accustomed channel is a thing as much pertaining to the law of nature as is the alternation of night with day, and the rest and restoring of sleep. Those who, out of dislike to sect or party in religion, seek to abolish the Sabbath are as unwise as he who, to destroy a bird of prey, should alm his gun where the ball would take effect on his nearest friend.

In some of the States men of the Hebrew race and others who do not observe the first day of the week as a day of rest have been compelled nevertheless to yield obedience to the provisions stitute others is discussed at length. As conspicagainst Sunday labor. The New-York Legislature has, however, provided that labor which is not carried on in a manner to disturb the observance of Sunday as a religious day may be performed by one who observes any day of the week as holy time. This provision is taken as indicating the purpose of the Legislature to provide simply one day of rest without indicating that the first day of the week must necessarily be that day. Decisions of the courts have upheld such provisions of the

Under decision of New-York courts, reported at 65, Barbour, 257, and 24 Hun. 149, benevolent and beneficial societies may hold their meetings on Sundays. It has also been held that playing ball in private ground without noise or disturbance is not a violation of the law, which is aimed rather at securing the quiet use of the day for those who believe in it as a religious holiday than to interfere with the enjoyments of others.

The excise law of 1892 provides among other things that

Any person who, whether having a license or not, shall sell, offer or expose for sale, or give away any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer on Sunday shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. But, notwithstanding any provisions of this section, the holder of a druggist's license may lawfully sell strong or spirituous liquors, wine, ale, or been not to be drunk upon the licensed premises, upon the prescription of a physician, to be but once used; and the holder of an innkeeper's license may sell to guests of such hotel, except as prescribed in subdivision 6 of this section, but not in the barroom or other smillar room of the inn, tavern or hotel increased, strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer to be drunk by the purchaser in the inn, tavern or hotel thereby licensed, with his meals or in his rooms or apartments therein, but not in the barrooms or apartments therein, but not in the rooms or apartments therein, but not in the bar-room or other similar room of the inn, tavern or hotel licensed.

The exception referred to in the last paragraph only prohibits the tavern-keeper from seiling to a person to whom a sale has been prohibited by the guardian, husband, wife or grown child, or by a magistrate or overseer of the poo

LIBERAL VIEWS OF THE COURTS. As an evidence of the liberal manner in which the New-York courts construe the statutes, where provisions seem harsh, it may be noted that the General Term of the Supreme Court, in the matter of James H. Breslin, 45 Hun. 210, held, before the present excise law was enacted, that a hotel-keeper was not prohibited from selling wine to be consumed with dinners, given either to regular lodgers or to travellers. The law then forbade any hotel-keeper or person licensed to sell liquor, to give any intoxicating liquors or wines on Sunday to any person whatever, as a beverage. The law was passed in 1857, but it was not until 1887 that an attempt wa made to convict a hotel-keeper under its provisions for serving wine or liquor with meals. The more strict than the present one; but the General Term held that it was to be construed in accordance with the evident intent of the Legislature. Justice

Brady said:

The statutes are to be construed with reference to existing things, for the purpose of ascertaining what was the good which would result, or the evil that was to be overcome, by their passage; and the evil to be overcome was the sale of liquor during the day, without reference to meals, and by the prohibition of which it was hoped that there would be no intuxication, and consequently no riot or disturbance or interference in any way with the peace, which was regarded as indispensable upon the days named.

The Canesal Them succeeded to constitute the Brady said;

supply which was stored there. The Supreme Court of Kansas set aside the conviction. The Court said (37 Kansas, 643):

Any person in the lawful and bona fide possession of intoxicating liquor may use it as he sees fit; he may drink it or give it away, or he may use it in any other lawful manner, or for any other proper purpose to which his inclination may lead him. The limitation is that a person in giving away intoxicating liquor shall not do so to evade the provisions of the prohibitory act; in other words, any shift or device adopted in selling or giving away such liquors, to evade the provisions of that act, is prohibited.

The Kansas Supreme Court has rendered similar

The Kansas Supreme Court has rendered similar decisions in other cases, and in other States the words "dispose of " and "gave" have been held not to include the furnishing of liquor to private gues.s. The use of wine or liquor in private hospitality at one's own home on Sunday or any other day has never been declared fliegal under statutes far more severe than those in this State. The view more severe than those in this State. The view which the New-York courts would take of an attempt to construe the law to prevent private hospitality is sufficient; shown by the words of Presiding Justice Van Brunt in the Bresin case. He said that if the words "as a beverage" were to incude any drinking of wine or liquor at any time or under any circumstances except for medicinal or sacramental purposes, then no person, either upon a Sunday or upon any election day, general or special, could supply at his own table to members of his own family a single glass of wine. The language of the section is broad and explicit, and exempts no person from its inhibition. If the wine is to be drunk under any circumstances, the person giving it to another is liable to the penalty prescribed by the act. I can see no escape from the conclusion, if the broad definition suggested is to be given to the words "as a beverage." It is clear that the Legislature never intended to enact a law of the tyrannical character which the present law would be if such a construction is put upon it, and we necessarily must see whether some other reasonable interpretation may not be adopted which will better subserve the ends which the Legislature desired to attain by its enactment.

In that case a decision construing the law strictly

ends which the Legislature desired to attain by its enactment.

In that case a decision construing the law strictly would be less in violation of the purpose of the statute, because a hotekeeper rather than a private host was a defendant. If any attempt were made, now that hotelkeepers are by statute excepted from the prohibition against Sunday selling at meals, to make a private individual liable for furnishing wine or liquor at a meal at his own home, no court would for a moment entertain the suit, especially in view of the decisions in other States holding that the word "give" is only included in the statute to prevent the carrying out of devices for evading the law.

THE REFEREE'S REPORT SIGNED. The report of the referee, William W. Ladd, pass-

ing upon the accounts of the receivers of the firm of E. S. Jaffray & Co., was signed yesterday by Judge O'Brien. The report was made some time ago, and this was the settlement of the order. The the ablest presentation of the arguments in favor of such laws, is founded not on any ground of the existence of any religious belief as a part of the law of the land, but on principles of political wisdom. He says:

Labor is in a great degree dependent upon capital,

wants to vote for that man. In a good many cases NOT MERELY A RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE. I have won him over to my way of thinking before

It is in an unpretentious basement room that this unique figure in metropolitan politics carries on her self-imposed duties. For more than two weeks now public-spirited colored woman has devoted her time and energies by day and night, without price or perquisites, to the work of instructing the ignor ant or indifferent in the art of voting.

'We want to learn how to mark the ballots," her visitors announce as they enter the room, and in an instant a sample ballot is spread out before them, and the ins and outs of the various tickets and their candidates are explained.

'Re sure to mark in the bull's eye under the eagle," is the first admonition given by Mrs. Hall, unless, to use her own words, the prospective voter is "waverin' in his mind." In that case the proper stitute others is discussed at length. As conspicuous an instance of Mrs. Hall's influence over individual who was "waverin" in his mind" when he entered her door and went out provided with an from his own lips will ever shake that faith. opinion was the case of the trusted butler of woman of wealth and social eminence.

Archibald is very much in favor of Tammany, and I want you to talk to him a little, Mrs. Hall, and convert him to your way of thinking," said Archibald's mistress, who had come herself, with her factorum in tow, to have his politics adjusted. "What makes you want to vote for Tammany?"

Mrs. Hall inquired of the stalwart black man, he shuffled awkwardly before her; and forthwith, as Archibald explained his reasons, the instructress in Republican principles set forth in clear and forcible words the whys and wherefores in the case, with the result that Archibald went forth among men an ardent supporter of the Grand Old Party. "I had a gentleman drive up here the other day

in a handsome Victoria, with his coachman and footman in attendance," said Mrs. Hall. "His hands, when he took off his nice kid gloves, were as soft and white as any fine lady's in the land, "The men in my district would guy me well if

they knew I had to appeal to a school of voting because I was ignorant about these things, said when he was going out, and he said that I was a sensible, bright woman, and that he honore me for it."

Among the 1,007 voters whom Mrs. Hall has instructed since the initiation of her school, the white men are much in excess of the negroes. egroes, taking them generally, are somewhat different at this crisis, according to Mrs. Hall, but the Germans, Italians, Cubans and native-born Americans have flocked to her standard. There are five or s.x devoted colored women who assist their leader in her work from time to time. They are all middle-aged working women, who have to make personal sacrifices in order to do so.

"Two such nice-looking gentlemen came in here the other day," said Mrs. Hall, "father and son, well-dressed, honorable-looking gentleman. I asked them some questions, and then I found out that they were deaf and dumb.

We want to learn how to poll and mark the ballots,' one of them wrote on a piece of paper, and then I wrote out my answer. I have not had any education myself," Mrs. Hall admitted frankly "and it isn't easy for me to write. I can read very well, but writing is always a trouble to me. How-ever, I gave them full instructions, and they went out well pleased with their visit. There was a ing school right over there at the club, where they could have gone, but they wrote down that they embarrassd about going there and would rather come to me, because I was a woman and would take more pains with them."

"Your voting school was the first started, was it not?" the leader was asked. "Yes, the very first. Others have followed, but

Republican women can do that defend when the liver well."

Mrs. Hall is a tall negress, of not over-robust physique. Her face betokens unusual intelligence. Her skin is of a bright copper color, and her expression is earnest and thoughtful. She is gentle in manner and of good address.

THE PRINT-CLOTH MARKET.

Fall River, Mass., Nov. 2 (Special).-Print cloths were up until yesterday. The market was quiet for the week. In the morning there were rumors of activity, and in the afternoon they were well verified. The American Printing Company was in the market, and, after taking all the goods obtainable at 3% cents, the price was raised to 3 5-16 cents, and all the spot goods were taken at that figure. As a result of the trading, the market is about bare of regular goods.

For November the mills are fairly well engaged,

For November the mills are fairly well engaged, and for December the weekly sales amount to 121,-069 pieces. The stock on hand was reduced 29,060 pleces, and is now only a few thousand pieces more than a day's production. The statement: Production, 20,060 pieces; deliveries, 248,060; stock on hand, 51,060; odds, 46,060; 64x64s, 5,060; last week's stock, 80,060; sales, 175,060; odds, 71,060; 64x64s, 104,060; spots, 75,060; futures, 100,060. Sales for weekly delivery: November, 155,060 pieces; December, 121,060; January, 28,060; February, 23,060; March, 20,060; April, 7,060; May, 6,060; June, 5,060. Market firm. Price, 3 5-16 cents for 64x64s.

REMOVING BRIDGES OV R GUTTERS.

Superintendent Robbins, of the Department of Street Cleaning, said yesterday that the work of removing the wooden bridges over the gutters was advancing. He said: "We only remove those, the owners of which have no permits, or, having perwhich have failed to comply with the law and clean out the gutters under the bridges."

"There seems to be an impression that every Saturday and Sunday you make raids on these bridges." said the reporter.

"That impression is erroneous. We have no raids in contemplation, or any particular section of the city in view."

Commissioner of Street Cleaning George E. Warand, jr., has received the following letter from "a lady living in Gramercy Square"—that is the way the Commissioner puts it, as he declined to give the writer's name:
"No doubt you are duily receiving letters praising the condition of our streets, but, notwithstanding, I must add one more to the list. It is such a blessing and comfort to see this clean city that I cannot help writing to thank you for all you have done and are doing for us."

CLOSING PRICES OF SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS

and the action of the newspapers in taking it for granted and declaring that Durrant was gulity. Durrant's mother railled somewhat from the shock after she reached home last evening and was sur rounded by sympathizing friends. Her eyes were still red with weeping, and she listened with pa thetic eagerness to every word which might be construed as hopeful that fell from the lips of would-be comforters. Her attitude and expression were those of a child exhausted with weeping, an grateful for one kind word. The reaction from the strain of the trial and the surprise of its terrible citmax had begun to make itself manifest. well as can be expected under the circumshe said, trying to smile. "One cannot be cheerful under such a terrible blow. But I hope for the best. The truth must come out. Oh, I know it must. My friends are very kind, and are doing all they can to cheer me up. You must ex-cuse me from saying anything more." The mother's confidence in her son's innocence is as firm to day as it was when suspicion was first cast on him. It is evident that nothing less than a confession

When seen last night at his home shortly after the verdict had been rendered, Eugene N. Duprey, Durrant's leading counsel, said

Durrant's leading counsel, said:

I am certainly surprised at the verdict of the jury, because I firmly and candidly believe that they have convicted an innocent man. So far as I am concerned, of course, I have not been at the courtroom for several weeks, and I know very little of the details of what has occurred that could possibly have affected the jury. It seems to me, though, that the testimony of these tailes as to the identification of the defendant was the main factor which believed to convict him. They made up. printed have had their effect. He has been looked upon by the newspaper element as a guilty man, and they have treated him as such. They have not even given him a chance to prove himself innocent. But things will all come right. I think the appeal still result in our favor. The jury seemed a lot of sell-meaning men. Of course, great wrongs have seen done in the line of proof by circumstantial element. If the jury had any reasonable doubt egarding the evidence that was presented to them hey should have resolved that doubt in favor of he defendant. This seems to have been overlooked. Here is one person for whom I am truly sorry, not that is the poor little woman, his mether. She ore up bravely and is deserving of all sympathy.

When first ushered into his new quarters in the

When first ushered into his new quarters in county jail Durrant showed no signs of breaking down. In the courtroom he had had need to sum mon all his nerve to control his feelings when his mother clung so piteously to him and wept so bit terly, and it was thought at one time that he would give way, but when he returned to the jail he was like adamant, so far as losing self-control was con cerned. But he did not like his new quarters. He took his first supper on prison fare when it was handed into him at the time other prisoners wer fed, but did not eat with any relish. When seen by reporter he seemed somewhat nervous, his face haps a shade paler than usual, but otherwise he was the same person he has appeared all along. He

What do I think of the verdict? General Dickinson has instructed me not to express an opinion. How do I feel? How do you suppose a fellow would feel in my position? All broke up, of course. Did I expect it? Well, in a way I did, and in a way I did not. I was not very greatly surprised, I think, though it was strange that the jury should come in so soon. In that I was very much surprised. That silp of paper Dutton read from was too well foliced to have been done in the hurry they appear to have been in. It looked to me to have been in his pocket some time. You can't tell me that the jury arrived at any such conclusion in the length of time they were in the jury-room. You can depend upon it there was some dirty work somewhere.

In the evening Durrant's father called at the jail to

In the evening Durrant's father called at the jail to n the evening Durrant's interer camed at the jair of his non, and after some little delay was pertited to converse with him for half an hour in the idea of the jail. He was somewhat more communitive than the convicted man, and spoke bitterly of a jury, saying he would never believe that they rived at such a verdict without some ulterior laterial. fluence having been exerted on them.

MR. FAURE TURNS OUT TO A FIRE.

THE COMMISSIONER GOES TO BLACKWELL'S ISLAND AT MIDNIGHT

John P. Faure, Commissioner of Charities and Correction, called at the City Hall yesterday and was complimented by the Mayor for going early in the morning over to Blackwell's Island in response to a fire alarm. The Commissioner was sleeping peacefully long after midnight at his home, No. 238 West Eleventh-st., when the telephone in his room tinkled. The operator at Bellevue Hospital told him that an alarm of fire had been sent from Blackwell's Island. The Commissioner telephoned for a boat to meet him at East Thirty-second-st. and half an hour later was crossing the river. When he arrived he found that the fire was out. It was in the greenhouse attached to the house of Warden Pillsbury and had only done \$100 damage. The fire company stationed on the Island had extinguished the blaze. t was nearly time to get up when the Commis-ioner returned home.

THE COMING WORLD'S FAIR IN MEXICO. The International Exposition of Industries and Fine Arts, authorized by the Federal Government of Mexico in a concession dated January 9, 1895, will be opened in the City of Mexico, and will remain open for a period of at least six months. It will be dedicated on April 2, 1896, and the formal opening of the international exhibits will take place on September 15. The officers of the Exposition are: nacio Bejarano, director-general; Eduardo E. Zarate, director of the national department, and Vicomte

director of the national department, and Vicomte R. de Cornely, director of the foreign department. The New-York officers are in the Aldrich Court Building, No. 45 Broadway.

The exposition is to embrace all kinds of industries, scientific, commercial and artistic productions, and, in fact, the whole range of human activity. The exposition grounds are at the foot of the historic Castle of Chapultepee, on the Avenue de la Reforma, within tea minutes' ride from the centre of the city. They will comprise an area of over 60 acres.

over 600 acres.

The Mexican Government, in authorizing the exposition, does so believing that if the Republic of Mexico has a proper expansion of her export trade she will consume 100 times the amount of imported goods she takes at present.

CHICAGO GAS QUIET FOR A DAY. Frederic P. Olcott and ex-Governor Roswell P.

Flower were out of the city yesterday, and so Chicago Gas matters remained quiet here. 600,000 in Fidelity Trust certificates, \$21,546,600 had been deposited yesterday, and it is expected that all the rest, except some scattering certificates held by persons abroad, will have been put into the hands of the Reorganization Committee by the middle of the week. Central Trust certificates are to be

of the Reorganization Committee by the mindie of the week. Central Trust certificates are to be issued in place of these.

A member of the firm of R. P. Flower & Co. denied emphatically yesterday that there was any movement on the part of any large holders of certificates to work the market. Said he: "We believe that Chicago Gas is a good investment, and are holding it simply as such."

The speaker also denied that ex-Governor Flower gave out tips in Chicago Gas at the Democratic State Convention to a chosen few. A rumor to that effect, however, is having a lively circulation.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES. The Hamilton Park Company was placed in the

hands of a receiver yesterday on the application of Howard M. Durant, Edward R. Ladew and Chauncey F. Kerr, directors, in the Court of Common Pleas. Edward R. Ladew was appointed temporary receiver. The company was organized eight years ago to develop a tract of land in Hamilton County in the Adirondacks, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and the land was bonded for \$62,000. The assets of the company consist of 30,000 acres of land in townships 35 and 36, Hamilton County, the value of which is problematical, as the title is in dispute, but if adjudicated in favor of the company would be worth, the directors contend, from \$150,000 to \$200,000. The liabilities of the company are \$70,000, and the principal creditors are Howard M. Durant,

and the principal creditors are Howard M. Durant, Blue Mountain Lake, \$22,550; H. G. Henderson, \$9,225; Frederick C. Durant, Philadelphia, \$7,175; Charles M. Lea, Philadelphia, \$3,675; John P. Kellas, Malone, \$3,675.

Richard Williams, jr., steamship agent and ship broker at No. 24 State-st., made an assignment yesterday to Josiah Rich without preference. Mr. Williams has been in business ten years, is the general agent of the Merchants' Regular Line of steamships to Santiago de Cuba, Bluefields, Greytown, etc., and also of the Greenock Steamship Company, Guif Ine to Chili and Peru.

Israel Singer, manufacturer of furs at No. 45 Bond-st., made an assignment yesterday to Arthur Furber, lawyer, of No. 257 Broadway, giving preferences of \$2,125.

played on Wednesday, was a rather dull contest,



(In his favorite attitude at the board.)

Showalter, in speaking about the games played last week, had the following to say: "In the third game I had given away a certain win by the offer exchange queens in the first place, and my blindness in placing a rook in such a position to lose this valuable piece. Had I played R-Q 6, instead of exchanging queens, my adversary would not have had a satisfactory answer at all. Of course, I am utterly disgusted with myself, and the less I say about it the better.

Neither can I say much about the game played on Wednesday. Lipschutz selected the same defence which I used to play against him, 3...P-Q B 3. Contrary to the usual play, I played 4.P-K 4 in order to get a quicker development of my forces. I did succeed in gaining time, but the wholesale exchange of pieces and an equally good position of pawns on either side had to lead to a draw.



(In his favorite attitude at the board.)

"The fifth game, as you know, was conducted on similar lines to the third game. Lipschutz, however, never gave me a chance of neutralizing the strong position of his passed pawn on the king's file by means of advancing my queen's and queen's bishop's pawns. He played this game wonderfully throughout, and he really deserved to have won the game. Following is the full score of the game, which was crowded out in yesterday's paper:

which was	CLOMBER OUT	3		
	FIFTH GAM	E-RUY LOPEZ	1.	
	BLACK, Showalter, P-K 4 Kt-Q B 3 Kt-B 3 P-Q 3 P x P B-Q 2 P x Rt B-K 2 Castles B-K	WHITE. Lipschutz. 27 Kt-R 2 28 F-K Kt 4 29 F x P 90 Kt-Kt 4 31 K-R 2 32 F-B 5 33 B x F 34 B x B 35 R-B 5 36 R-B 5 36 R-B 6 48 Kt-B 6 ch 39 Kt x Q P 40 R-K B 41 R-B 7 42 Kt-B 6 43 K-Kt 3 44 R x P 45 K-K 8 46 K-Kt 2 47 F x Kt 48 F-K 6 49 K-R 3 50 K-R 4 51 K-R 4 51 K-R 51	PLACK. Showalter. P-Kt 3 Kt x P Kt - Rt 6 ch Kt - Rt 6 ch Kt - Rt 8 Rx B Kt - Rt 8 Rx B Kt - Rt 8 Rx B Kt - Rt 6 Rx B Kt - Rt 6 Rx B Kt - Rt 6 Rx B	
Dillaborer	wave a most	extraordinary	performano	ä

of simultaneous play at the Franklin Chess Club, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening. He played fifteen games of chess and seven games of checkers simultaneously, and finished all the games under four hours, with the following results:

He won eleven games at chess, lost two to S. Warren Bampton and F. W. Doerr, and drew two with J. P. and M. Morgan respectively.

At checkers he won five games; he lost one to Mr. Finck and drew one with Mr. Gallagher.

Appended is a fine game, as contested on even terms between Plisbury and the local player. Herm.

G. Voight, at the Franklin Chess Club, Philadelphia,

on Tuesday r	ight:		
	QUEEN'S PA	WN OPENING	
WHITE. Pullsbury. 1 P=Q 4 2 P=Q B 4 3 Kt-Q B 3 4 B=Kt 5 5 P=K 3 6 Kt-L 3 7 B x B 8 Q=B 2 9 B=Q 3 10 Kt-K 5 11 Kt(K5)x Kt 12 P=B 3	BLACK. Volght, P-Q4 P-K3 Rt-KB3 B-K2 Castles Kt-KB5 P-KB4 P-QB3 Kt-QB2	WN OPENING WHITE, Pillsbury. 19 R-Kt 4 20 Q R-Kt 21 H x Kt P 122 R x P 123 Q-Kt 5 25 R-B 6 20 Q-R 4 27 R-B 6 ch 28 Q-R 6 29 R x Kt 50 R x R 31 Q-B 6 ch	BLACK, Voight, P-K Kt 3 Kt-Kt 2 P x B Q-R 2 K-B 2 K-B 2 K-K K-K K-K K-Q C-K P x R K-B
14 Q-K B 2	P-B5	32 P x P	PxP
	Q-R3 Kt-R4	33 Kt x P 34 Kt K 7 ch	B-K 8
17 Custies	Kt-B3 Kt-K	35 P-Q 5	Resigns.

Following is the pretty position when Voight had to resign the game Black (Voight)-Eight pieces.

4 1 4 AA White (Pillsbury)-Ten pieces.

The attention of competitors is called to the owing list of unsound problems:

lowing list of unsound problems:

"The Missing Line"—second solution, Q-K R 2 +,
"A Dark Horse"—second solution, Q x Kt.
"Vent, Vidi, Vici"—second solution, R-K R 8 +,
"Invincible"—second solution, Q-K 2 or B 2.
"Is That 807"—second solution, B-Q 3 +,
"Rescued"—second solution, R-K B 5,
"Overwhelmed"—second solution, R-K R 5,
"By Force"—second solution, Q-K B 6,
"Show"—second solution, Q-K B 6,
"Show"—second solution, Q-K B 6,
"Show"—second solution, Q-K B 7,
"Null Secundus," no mate if Black play, K-Q B 8,
"Fontanus," no mate if Black play, K-K 2,
If our examiner has made any errors in the foregoing, he would enteem it a favor for the composer to notify the Chess Editor immediately, as it is not intended to publish any of the above problems, unless they are shown to be sound.

A. Foster Higgins, the genial ex-president of the

A. Poster Higgins, the genial ex-president of the

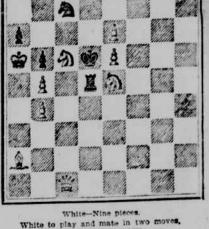
White (Jasnogrodsky)-Eleven pieces,

Exceedingly prety play.

PROBLEM NO. 94-BY S. LEHNER.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM NO. 95, (IN OUR COMPETITION.) MOTTO: SILENCE. Black-Five pieces



CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correct solutions received from E. W. Engberg, Brooks for the control of the

W. H. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.; S. L., Iryington-on-N. Y.

Solution to No. 93; B-K Kt 2.

Correct solutions received from E. W. Engberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. J. Tuttle, Hoosic Falls; M. Fay Stone, Iryington States, Stone Williams, M. Y.; W. G. Blyth, Toronta, B. N. W.; W. G. Blyth, Toronta, Ontario, George Martin, New-York; Potter Stafford, Eria, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.; the Rev. Louis H. Rahler, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.; the Rev. Louis H. Rahler, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.; the Rev. Louis H. Rahler, Warpingers Falls, N. Y.; the Rev. Louis H. Rahler, Warpingers Falls, N. Y.; the Rev. Louis H. Rahler, Warpingers Falls, N. Y.; the Rev. Louis H. Rahler, Warpingers Falls, N. Y.; the Rev. Louis H. Rahler, Warpingers Falls, N. Y.; the Rev. Louis H. Rahler, Wandlen, N. W.; Dr. A. H. Badde, Conn.; Lorands, Conn.; Mary C. Harris, Chicopee, Mass.; Win, Norwalk, Conn.; Mary C. Harris, Chicopee, Mass.; Elek Emil, New-York; J. J. Kuh, New-York; W. J. Perris, New-Castle, Del.; C. John, New-York; R. H. S.; Florence, New-Castle, Del.; C. John, New-York; R. H. S.; Florence, New-Castle, Del.; C. John, New-York; R. H. S.; Florence, S. L., Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Additional correct solutions received to No. 88 from C.

S. L. Irvington-on-Hussia,
Additional correct solutions received to No. 88 from to.
H. A.: Charles J. Tuttle, Hoosic Falls.
Additional correct solutions received to No. 80 from
Additional correct solutions received to No. 10 from
Augustus H. Gansser, Bay City, Mich.; J. L. Billman,
Augustus H. Gansser, Bay City, Mich.; J. L. Billman,
Lincoln Control of Control of Control of Control
Editorial Control of Control of Control
Tabor Lowa; C. L. Carter, WarrensTabor Lowa; C. L. Carter, WarrensControl of Control of Control of Control
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C El Dorado, Ohio: J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Islander, Islander Rufus Pratt, Tabor, Iowa; C. L. Carter, Warrensburg, Mo.; B. S. Drake, Tabor, Iowa; William S. Scott, Carlisle, Ky.; J. George Schaefer, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.; Charles J. Tuttle, Hooste Falls, Additional correct solutions received to No. 61 from Augustus H. Gansser. Bay City, litch.; J. L. Billman, El Dorado, Ohio; J. H. Louden, Elemington, Iod. William Rufus Pratt, Tabor, Iowa; C. L. Carter, Warrensburg, Mo.; B. S. Drake, Tabor, Iswa; William S. Scott, Carlisle, Ky.; J. George Schaefer, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.; Charles J. Tuttle, Hoosic Falls.

EACH GOT TWENTY YEARS.

TWO MURDERERS RECEIVE THE LAW'S LIMIT IN JERSEY CITY.

Jennie Robinson, colored, and Frank Sokolowski, white, who were convicted of murder before Judge Lippincott in Jersey City last week, were yesterday sentenced to State prison for twenty years each, that being the maximum penalty.

Miss Robinson shot Charles W. Pepper, her common law husband, in Jersey City, on September 3, and Sokolowski stabbed Anton Kacposyski at Bayonne on September 7. The latter abruptly ended his trial by withdrawing his plea of not guilty and pleading guilty of murder in the second degree.

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS.

THE NEW METHOD OF FILLING VACANCIES ON THE STAFFS OF CITY HOSPITALS MEETS APPROVAL. The change in the method of nominating the can-

didates for vacancles on the staffs of all the city hospitals, placing the privilege of nomination in the hands of the medical colleges of the city and of the non-collegiate division, has met with general approval. The College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, the University Medical College and the Fourth Division of the Bellevue Hospital Medical Board have all sent resolutions to the Department of Public Charitles and Correction, warmly indorsing the change. The general opinion seems to be that the new method effectually removes such appointments from the domain of politics, and secures for the sick poor the advantages of intelligent and disinterested

poor the advantages of intelligent and disinterested treatment.

The plan of organization recently adopted by the Board of Charities and Correction was adopted in 182 by the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital. In addition to the benefits already mentioned, it has been the means of securing harmony of action on the part of the visiting staff of Bellevue, and has been of great benefit to the medical profession, medical teaching and the public. The legal requirements, both for admission to the study of modicine and for its practice, are constantly advancing, and this large extension and elaboration of the course of clinical instruction will provide for a more extended and complete course of study.

THE PANTOMIME FOR DALY'S THEATRE.

Mile. Jane May, the French actress, who is to appear at Daly's Theatre on November 18, in & cantomime called, "Madamoiselle Pygmalion," is now in New-York with her company and busy with rehearsals. The work has had only one representation, and that was in Paris last season. It made & sufficient success to attract Mr. Daly's attention and he immediately acquired the rights for its production in England. Its first formal presentation is now to be given in New-York. The music is said is now to be given in New-York. The music is said to be bright and sparkling. It is by Francois Thome, and the libretto-for there really is a libretto, which is learned, but not spoken—is by Michel Carre and Jean Humburt. Under the latter name, however, is hidden Mile. May herself. The hero in the piece is Pierrot, and as Pierrot this actress made herself popular in Paris when she appeared in that character in "L'Enfant Prodigue."

CART OWNERS MUST RENEW LICENSES.

The Mayor's Marshal gave notice yesterday that the proprietors of all public carts must renew their licenses at his office before the end of the month, as all existing licenses expire on November 30. The renewal fee is \$1; the fee for new licenses is \$2.50.

UNKNOWN SRIP AFIRE AT SEA.

Captain Jurgensen, of the German steamship Amaif, which arrived here yesterday from Havre eported that on October 28, in latitude 45.40, longiude 48.50, he passed a ship aftre. The vessel was Manhattan Chess Club, is one of the most ardent lovers of the kingly game. One may see him daily at the Chess Club, where he engages in play against either experts or amateurs. Recently water line was painted green.